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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/045,354	11/07/2001	Angela Hui	AF01159	1692
29393	7590	05/14/2004	EXAMINER	
ESCHWEILER & ASSOCIATES, LLC NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING 629 EUCLID AVE., SUITE 1210 CLEVELAND, OH 44114			NGUYEN, KHIEM D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2823	

DATE MAILED: 05/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/045,354	HUI ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	
Khiem D Nguyen	2823	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 March 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-24 and 27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-24 and 27 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 November 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

Applicant's arguments filed March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Rejection from paper No. 021704 sent February 24<sup>th</sup>, 2004 is incorporated in this paper. It is presented here for convenience.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-5, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent 6,159,821).

In re claim 1, Cheng discloses a method of stripping a hard mask from a substrate comprising an insulating material (FIG. 2: 12) (col. 2, lines 34-36) exposed within gaps (FIG. 2: 16) (col. 2, lines 33-44) patterned through the hard mask (FIG. 2: 14), comprising (col. 2, line 33 to col. 3, line 51 and FIGS. 1-11) coating the substrate (FIG. 2: 10) with a sacrificial material (FIGS. 3-4: 17) that fills the gaps (col. 2, lines 45-48); and plasma etching (col. 2, lines 54-64) to strip the sacrificial material and the hard mask "substantially" completely in a single plasma etch process (FIGS. 4-5).

In re claim 2, Cheng discloses wherein the hard mask material comprises a nitride (col. 2, lines 36-38).

In re claim 3, Cheng discloses wherein the hard mask material comprises SiN (col. 2, lines 36-38).

In re claim 4, Cheng discloses wherein the insulating material comprises an oxide (col. 2, lines 34-36).

In re claim 5, Cheng discloses wherein the insulating material comprises a material selected from the group consisting of silicon oxide (col. 2, lines 34-36).

In re claim 7, Cheng discloses wherein the plasma etching is carried out with gases comprising a fluorinated hydrocarbon (CHF<sub>3</sub>) and oxygen (col. 2, lines 54-64).

2. Claims 10 and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent 6,159,821).

In re claim 10, Cheng discloses a method of stripping a hard mask from a substrate comprising an insulating material (FIG. 2: 12) (col. 2, lines 34-36) exposed within gaps (FIG. 2: 16) (col. 2, lines 33-44) patterned through the hard mask (FIG. 2: 14), comprising (col. 2, line 33 to col. 3, line 51 and FIGS. 1-11): coating the substrate (FIG. 2: 10) with a sacrificial material (FIGS. 3-4: 17) that fills the gaps (col. 2, lines 45-48); and plasma etching (col. 2, lines 54-64) to strip the sacrificial material and the hard mask “substantially” completely in a single plasma etch process (FIGS. 4-5); wherein the hard mask is employed to etch a layer or bulk portion of the substrate comprising silicon (col. 2, lines 36-44 and FIGS. 1-2).

In re claim 13; Cheng discloses wherein the hard mask material comprises a nitride (col. 2, lines 36-38).

In re claim 14, Cheng discloses wherein the hard mask material comprises SiN (col. 2, lines 36-38).

In re claim 15, Cheng discloses wherein the insulating material comprises an oxide (col. 2, lines 34-36).

3. Claims 11, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent 6,159,821).

In re claim 19, Cheng discloses a method of stripping a hard mask from a silicon containing surface, comprising (col. 2, line 33 to col. 3, line 51 and FIGS. 1-11): providing a sacrificial material (FIGS. 3-4: 17) that covers the hard mask and fills gaps (FIG. 2: 16) in the surface patterned with the hard mask (col. 2, lines 33-48); and plasma etching (col. 2, lines 54-64) to remove “substantially” completely the hard mask and that portion of the sacrificial material that covers the hard mask in a single plasma etch process (FIGS. 4-5).

In re claim 11, Cheng discloses wherein the hard mask is employed to etch a silicon wafer (col. 2, lines 33-44 and FIGS. 1-2).

In re claim 20, the sacrificial material as disclosed by Cheng would inherently serve to protect an oxide within the gaps through at least a portion of the plasma etching. Note that the disclosed process would obtain the recited results because the same materials are treated in the same manner as in the instant invention.

4. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent 6,159,821).

In re claim 27, Cheng discloses a method of stripping a hard mask from a substrate comprising an insulating material (FIG. 2: 12) (col. 2, lines 34-36) exposed within gaps (FIG. 2: 16) (col. 2, lines 33-44) patterned through the hard mask (FIG. 2: 14), comprising (col. 2, line 33 to col. 3, line 51 and FIGS. 1-11): coating the substrate (FIG. 2: 10) with a sacrificial material (FIGS. 3-4: 17) that fills the gaps (col. 2, lines 45-48); and plasma etching (col. 2, lines 54-64) to strip the sacrificial material and the hard mask in a single plasma etch process (FIGS. 4-5).

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 6, 8, 9, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent 6,159,821) as applied to claims 11, 19 and 20 above, and further in view of Hemmenway et al. (U.S. Patent 5,270,265) and Yu (U.S. Patent 5,998,278).

In re claim 6, Cheng does not explicitly disclose wherein the sacrificial material comprises a material selected from the group consisting of resists and organic BARC materials.

Hemmenway discloses a method of stripping a hard mask from a silicon containing surface, comprising: providing a sacrificial material (FIG. 4: 51) that covers

the hard mask (FIG. 4: 11) and fills gaps (FIG. 4: 43) in the surface patterned with the hard mask wherein the sacrificial material comprises a material selected from the group consisting of resists (col. 4, lines 32-45); and plasma etching to remove "substantially" completely the hard mask and that portion of the sacrificial material that covers the hard mask (col. 3, line 46 to col. 4, line 26 and FIGS. 4-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to combine the teaching of Cheng and Hemmenway to enable the sacrificial material of Cheng to be formed and furthermore to protect the bottom of the trench pattern during etching of the hard mask oxide (col. 2, lines 8-19).

In re claim 8, Hemmenway discloses wherein plasma etching completely removes the sacrificial material from the gaps (col. 3, line 61 to col. 4, line 4 and FIG. 8).

In re claim 9, the process of spin-coated a sacrificial material onto the substrate is well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices.

In re claim 12, Yu discloses wherein the hard mask (FIG. 2B: 23a) is employed to etch an polysilicon (FIG. 2A: 22a) (col. 2, lines 55-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to combine the teaching of Cheng and Yu so that a shallow trench isolation is accomplished (col. 2, lines 32-34).

6. Claims 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent 6,159,821) as applied to claims 10 and 13-15 above, and further in view of Hemmenway et al. (U.S. Patent 5,270,265).

In re claim 16, Cheng does not explicitly disclose wherein the sacrificial material comprises a material selected from the group consisting of resists and organic BARC materials.

Hemmenway discloses a method of stripping a hard mask from a silicon containing surface, comprising: providing a sacrificial material (FIG. 4: 51) that covers the hard mask (FIG. 4: 11) and fills gaps (FIG. 4: 43) in the surface patterned with the hard mask wherein the sacrificial material comprises a material selected from the group consisting of resists (col. 4, lines 32-45); and plasma etching to remove "substantially" completely the hard mask and that portion of the sacrificial material that covers the hard mask (col. 3, line 46 to col. 4, line 26 and FIGS. 4-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to combine the teaching of Cheng and Hemmenway to enable the sacrificial material of Cheng to be formed and furthermore to protect the bottom of the trench pattern during etching of the hard mask oxide (col. 2, lines 8-19).

In re claim 17, Hemmenway discloses wherein plasma etching completely removes the sacrificial material from the gaps (col. 3, line 61 to col. 4, line 4 and FIG. 8).

In re claim 18, the process of spin-coated a sacrificial material onto the substrate is well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices.

7. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yu (U.S. Patent 5,998,278) in view of Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent 6,159,821).

In re claim 21, Yu discloses a method of removing a hard mask, comprising: forming an oxide region (FIG. 2B: 26) over a semiconductor substrate (FIG. 2B: 20),

forming a silicon layer (**FIG. 2A: 22a**) over the semiconductor substrate, wherein the silicon layer covers the oxide region, forming and patterning a hard mask layer (**FIG. 2B: 23a**) over the silicon layer; etching a gap (**FIG. 2B: 25**) in the silicon layer to expose a portion of the oxide region using the patterned hard mask as an etch mask; forming a sacrificial layer (**FIG. 2C: 27**) over the semiconductor substrate, thereby covering the hard mask layer and filling the gap; removing "substantially" completely the sacrificial layer and the hard mask layer (**FIGS. 2C-E**) with a single dry etch (col. 3, lines 20-31), wherein an etch rate of the sacrificial layer and the hard mask layer is about the same, and wherein the etch rate of the hard mask layer is substantially greater than the silicon layer.

Alternatively, Cheng discloses plasma etching (col. 2, lines 54-64) to strip the sacrificial material and the hard mask "substantially" completely in a single plasma etch process (**FIGS. 4-5**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to combine the teaching of Yu and Cheng to enable the single plasma etch process of Yu to be performed and furthermore to protect the surface of the substrate from etch damage (col. 3, lines 3-10).

There is no evidence indicating the etch rate of the sacrificial and the hard mask layer and the silicon layer is critical and it has been held that it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable etch rate of a result-effective variable within given prior art conditions by routine experimentation. See MPEP § 2144.05. Note that the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed dimensions of any unexpected results arising there from. Where patentability is aid to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant

must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. In re Woodruff, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

8. Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent 6,159,821) as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of Hemmenway et al. (U.S. Patent 5,270,265) and Yu (U.S. Patent 5,998,278).

In re claim 22, Cheng does not explicitly disclose wherein the sacrificial material comprises a BARC layer or a photoresist layer.

Hemmenway discloses a method of stripping a hard mask from a silicon containing surface, comprising: providing a sacrificial material (FIG. 4: 51) that covers the hard mask (FIG. 4: 11) and fills gaps (FIG. 4: 43) in the surface patterned with the hard mask wherein the sacrificial material comprises a photoresist layer (col. 4, lines 32-45); and plasma etching to remove "substantially" completely the hard mask and that portion of the sacrificial material that covers the hard mask (col. 3, line 46 to col. 4, line 26 and FIGS. 4-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to combine the teaching of Cheng and Hemmenway to enable the sacrificial material of Cheng to be formed and furthermore to protect the bottom of the trench pattern during etching of the hard mask oxide (col. 2, lines 8-19).

In re claim 23, Yu discloses wherein forming the sacrificial layer comprises baking the sacrificial layer, thereby substantially planarizing the sacrificial layer (col. 3, lines 8-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to combine the teaching of Cheng and Yu so that a shallow trench isolation is accomplished (col. 2, lines 32-34). The process of spinning coating a

sacrificial material over the semiconductor substrate is well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices.

9. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yu (U.S. Patent 5,998,278) in view of Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent 6,159,821).

In re claim 24, Yu discloses a method of removing a hard mask, comprising: forming an oxide region (FIG. 2B: 26) over a semiconductor substrate (FIG. 2B: 20), forming a silicon layer (FIG. 2A: 22a) over the semiconductor substrate, wherein the silicon layer covers the oxide region, forming and patterning a hard mask layer (FIG. 2B: 23a) over the silicon layer; etching a gap (FIG. 2B: 25) in the silicon layer to expose a portion of the oxide region using the patterned hard mask as an etch mask; forming a sacrificial layer (FIG. 2C: 27) having a relatively planar top surface over the semiconductor substrate, the sacrificial layer comprising a portion covering the hard mask layer and a portion filling the gap; and removing "substantially" completely the sacrificial layer and the hard mask layer (FIGS. 2C-E) with a single plasma etch process (col. 3, lines 20-31), wherein an etch rate of the sacrificial layer and an etch rate of the hard mask layer are selected to substantially completely remove the portion of the sacrificial layer covering the hard mask and the hard mask layer, and wherein the etch rate of the hard mask layer is substantially greater than the silicon layer.

Alternatively, Cheng discloses plasma etching (col. 2, lines 54-64) to strip the sacrificial material and the hard mask "substantially" completely in a single plasma etch process (FIGS. 4-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to combine the teaching of Yu and Cheng to enable the

single plasma etch process of Yu to be performed and furthermore to protect the surface of the substrate from etch damage (col. 3, lines 3-10).

There is no evidence indicating the etch rate of the sacrificial and the hard mask layer and the silicon layer is critical and it has been held that it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable etch rate of a result-effective variable within given prior art conditions by routine experimentation. See MPEP § 2144.05.

***Response to Amendment***

***Response to Applicant's Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants contend that the reference Cheng et al., U.S. Patent 6,159,821 herein known as Cheng fails to teach etching to strip a sacrificial material and a hard mask substantially completely in a single plasma etch process. Applicants further stated that item 17 of Cheng is not a sacrificial material, but rather, is an oxide formed in STI trenches.

In response to Applicants contention that Cheng fails to teach etching to strip a sacrificial material and a hard mask substantially completely in a single plasma etch process, examiner respectfully disagree. Since the Applicants do not explicitly disclose which material is being used as the sacrificial material that fills the gaps. The oxide layer 17 as disclosed by Cheng is a sacrificial material since it is being used to fill the trenches 16 and later dry-etched away (col. 2, lines 33-64 and FIGS. 1-5). Additionally, as disclosed by Cheng in col. 3, lines 3-10, a sacrificial oxide layer is used to protect the

surface of the substrate from etch damage. Cheng provides evidence that the sacrificial material may be an oxide.

Applicants further contend that Cheng fails to teach plasma etching to strip the sacrificial material and the hard mask substantially completely in a single plasma etch process.

In response to Applicants contention that Cheng fails to teach plasma etching to strip the sacrificial material and the hard mask substantially completely in a single plasma etch process, examiner respectfully disagree. Applicants are directed to col. 2, lines 54-64 where Cheng discloses the hard mask 14 and the sacrificial oxide layer 17 are plasma etch away "substantially" completely in a single etch process. This process is clearly illustrated in FIGS. 4-5.

In response to Applicants contention that Hemmenway et al., U.S. Patent 5,270,265 herein known as Hemmenway do not teach or suggest plasma etching to remove the mask 11, nor do Hemmenway use plasma etching to remove all or a portion of the resist material 51, 63, 65, examiner respectfully disagree. Since the Hemmenway reference is only being used as a secondary reference to disclose the deficit limitation of the present claimed invention in which Hemmenway discloses wherein the sacrificial material may comprises a material selected from the group consisting of resists (col. 3, line 46 to col. 4, line 26 and FIGS. 4-8). Therefore, Applicants' argument is moot.

As discussed above, the Yu reference U.S. Patent 5,998,278 herein known as Yu also being used as a secondary reference to teach the deficit claimed limitation such that the hard mask 23a is employed to etch an polysilicon layer 22a (col. 2, lines 55-65).

For these reasons, examiner holds the rejection proper.

***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khiem D Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1865. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Olik Chaudhuri can be reached on (571) 272-1855. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-3432 for regular communications and (703) 305-3432 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

K.N.  
May 10, 2004



**W. DAVID COLEMAN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER**